

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF UNIT SHIFT  
IN A *STUDY IN SCARLET SHERLOCK HOLMES* NOVEL  
AND ITS TRANSLATION**



**PUBLICATION ARTICLE**

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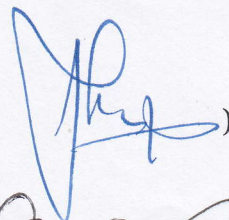
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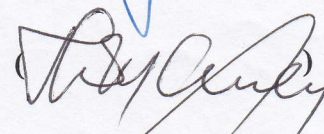
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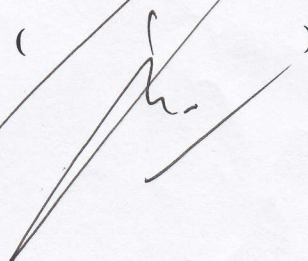
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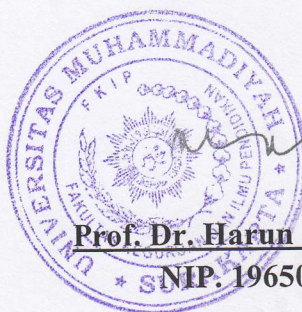
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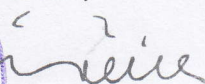
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**MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA**

**Abstrak**

Penelitian ini fokus pada analisis penerjemahan pergeseran unit dalam novel *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah; (1) untuk mengklasifikasikan jenis pergeseran unit yang ditemukan dalam novel *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* dan (2) untuk mendiskripsikan kesetaraan pergeseran unit dalam novel *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* dan terjemahannya. Batasan dalam penelitian ini adalah pada kata, frasa, klausa, kalimat dan terjemahannya yang terkandung dalam pergeseran unit. Penelitian ini menjelaskan tentang pergeseran unit berdasarkan teori Catford. Metode penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif. Data dari penelitian ini adalah kalimat yang mengandung pergeseran unit dan sumber data diambil dari novel berjudul *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* dan terjemahannya. Penulis menggunakan teknik dokumentasi untuk mengumpulkan data. Setelah itu, untuk membuktikan keabsahan data, penulis menggunakan metode triangulasi yang mana sumber data berasal dari novel dan informan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 8 jenis pergeseran unit, yaitu; (1) kata yang diterjemahkan ke dalam frasa muncul dalam 230 data atau 67,45%, (2) frasa diterjemahkan ke dalam kata muncul dalam 79 data atau 23,17% , (3) frasa diterjemahkan ke dalam kalimat muncul dalam 2 data atau 0,59%, (4) klausa diterjemahkan ke dalam kata muncul dalam 2 data atau 0,59%, (5) klausa diterjemahkan ke dalam frasa terjadi pada 6 data atau 1,76 % , (6) kalimat diterjemahkan ke dalam kata muncul dalam 2 data atau 0,59%, (7) kalimat diterjemahkan ke dalam frasa terjadi pada 18 data atau 5,28%, (8) kalimat diterjemahkan ke dalam klausa muncul dalam 2 data atau 0,59%. Kesetaraan terjemahan dibagi menjadi dua, yaitu; setara dan tidak setara. Kesetaraan terjemahan muncul dalam 341 data atau 100% dari data dan tidak satupun data termasuk dalam terjemahan yang tidak setara.

**Kata Kunci:** keabsahan, kesetaraan, pergeseran unit, terjemahan



## Abstract

This research focused on the translation analysis of unit shift in *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes*. The objectives of this research are (1) to classify the types of unit shifts found in novel *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* and (2) to describe the equivalence of unit shift in the novel *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* and its translation. The limitation of this research is on word, phrase, clause, sentences and their translation consisting of Unit shift. This research describes unit shifts based on Catford's theory shifts in translation. The method of this research is qualitative-descriptive method. The data are sentences containing unit shift and the data source is a novel entitled *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* and its translation. The writer uses the documentation technique to collect the data. Afterward, to verify the validity of data, the writer uses the triangulation where the data sources are from the novel and informant.

The result of this research shows that there are 8 types of unit shift which occurs in: (1) word translated into phrase in 230 data or 67,45%, (2) phrase translated into word in 79 data or 23,17% , (3) phrase translated into sentence in 2 data or 0,59%, (4) clause translated into word in 2 data or 0,59%, (5) clause translated into phrase in 6 data or 1,76%, (6) sentence translated into word in 2 data or 0,59%, (7) sentence translated into phrase in 18 data or 5,28%, (8) sentence translated into clause in 2 data or 0,59%. The equivalence of unit shift translation is divided into two, namely; equivalent translation and non equivalent translation. The equivalent translation occurs in 341 data or 100% of data and none of them included non equivalent translation.

**Keywords:** equivalence, validity, translation, unit shift

### a. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, translation works have developed increasingly. Translation plays an important role in communication between two difference language societies. Translation is the solution to understand different languages, the role of the translator is very important. Translator is someone who has the capability to transfer written ideas from one language to another language. Translation is a process of finding the textual equivalence of the source language in the target language to convey the meaning or message. According Nida and Taber (1969: 12) "translating consists in producing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and secondly in terms of style". Translation involves the process of transferring meaning from one text into another text, from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). It is said that "an appropriate translation is one which able to produce language equivalence in the structure of the target language" (Nida and Taber, 1969: 12-32). Whereas according to Catford (1965: 20), "translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". Catford is one of the experts in translation

shift in doing translation. By shifts it means departures formal correspondence in the process of translating source language (TL). Unit shift is a term that has been borrowed from Catford in the levels of morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence and paragraph.

This study tries to find out the shifts in form and meaning in the Indonesian translation of unit shift. This is because the core of equivalence and shifts is in the form and meaning. In equivalence and shift, the meaning is more important than the form. Besides, equivalence focuses to cases where languages describe the same situation by different structure. Whereas, when the form in source language has a new form or different form from the target language, it is called shifts.

Catford (1965: 73) states that “shifts are departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL)”. The reason why this topic is interesting to be discussed because between source language (SL) and target language (TL) is different in language level, but in terms of the meaning remains the same. However, many of us are still confused in differentiating language level both in English or Indonesia.

Unit shift is a change of level, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one level in the source language is a unit at a different level in the target language. Unit shift as a change of level may happen from word to phrase, phrase to word or phrase to clause. Based on the data source, the analysis focuses on the unit shift that occurs from word to phrase and vice versa. Shift in the translation commonly occurs because of the different language system between Indonesian and English. According Catford (1965: 76)

Shifts are categorized into two major types, namely level shifts, the different level of equivalence between SL and TL items and category shifts, the departure of formal correspondence which are divided into four categories namely structure shifts, unit shifts, class shifts, and intra-system shifts.

But in this the research, the researcher just wants to examine the unit shift. Studying unit shifts in translation raises the curiosity of the writer to find out unit shift which occur in the novel *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle that is used by the translator in translating from English to Indonesian language.

Publication media are the place of many various kinds of translation. Novel is one of the most popular publications. There are thousands novels publicized in the world and many best-seller novels are translated into Indonesian languages. A lot of books that have been translated from English into Indonesia like *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* translated by Satya. In the translation of English into Indonesian language, there are many interesting objects that can be found. One of those objects is the translation of unit shift.

In accordance with the translation phenomena of the different systems between the two languages, the translation is not easy because it appears to show shift, especially from the structure point of view. But it does not change the meaning.

The background mentioned above makes researcher take this topic especially the translation of unit shift into English or Indonesia, because this topic can give clear description about how to understand and translate using unit shift.

The researcher can find English-Indonesian translation in Novel *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes*. The original novel was translated into Indonesian edited by Satya. In these novels, the researcher can find an interesting case. See these examples below:

1. SL: In the year 1878 I took my degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of London, and proceeded to Netley to go through the course prescribed for **surgeons** in the **army** (Sir Arthur, 2006: 5).

TL: Pada tahun 1878 aku mendapatkan gelar dokter umum dari universitas London, dan melanjutkan ke Netley untuk mengikuti pendidikan **ahli bedah** khusus **Angkatan Darat** (Satya, 2014: 7).

2. SL: The **campaign** brought honours and promotion to many, but for me it had nothing but misfortune and disaster (Sir Arthur, 2006: 5).

TL: **perang Afghanistan kedua** mendatangkan penghargaan dan promosi bagi banyak orang, tapi yg kuterima malah kesialan dan bencana (Sir Arthur, 2006: 8).

In example number (1), the word *surgeons* and *army* in the source language (SL) is translated into *ahli bedah* and *angkatan darat* in target language (TL). This translation is called unit shift because *surgeons* and *army* are a word as a noun (N), it becomes *ahli bedah* and *angkatan darat* are a phrase as a noun phrase (NP). It happens because a single word *surgeon* in the source language can represent the phrase *ahli bedah* in the target language. Based on its translation, we can conclude that the translation from a single word *surgeon* into the phrase *ahli bedah* is good because there is no lost meaning in the result although a single word in the source language is actually represented as the phrase in the target language.

Shift also occurs in example number (2), the word *campaign* in the source language is translated into *perang Afghanistan kedua* in the target language. It is called unit shift too because *campaign* is a phrase as a noun phrase (NP) and *perang Afghanistan kedua* is a word as a noun (N). It happens because a single word *campaign* in the source language can represent the phrase *perang*

*Afghanistan kedua* in the target language. Based on its translation, we can conclude that the translation from a single word *campaign* into the phrase *perang Afghanistan kedua* is good because there is no lost meaning in the result although



a single word in the source language is actually represented as the phrase in the target language.

There are also other interesting cases related to translation shifts. In order to know more about translation shifts, we have to analyze it by doing a research. So, based on this background, the researcher is interested in investigating and analyzing a translation of unit shifts found in English and Indonesian novels. This title of this research is “A Translation Analysis of Unit Shift in *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* Novel and its Translation”.

The objective of this research are (1) to classify the types of unit shifts found in novel *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* and (2) to describe the equivalent of unit shift in the novel *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* and its translation.

Some theories are needed to support the analysis of the data. Theory that is taken must be related to the kind of object research that will be described. The writer realized that before conducting the research. Since the researcher wants to analyze the unit shift, the theories that the researcher wants to describe started from notion of translation, the process of translation, the principles of translation, method of translation, translation shift and linguistic unit.

#### 1. Notion of Translation

Hatim and Munday (2004: 3) said that “translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life.” The first of these two senses relates to translation as a *process*, the second to the *product*. The first sense focuses on the role of the translator in taking the original or *source text* (ST) and turning it into a text in another language (the *target text*, TT). The second sense centers on the concrete translation the *product* produced by the translator. Machali (2000: 60) noted that “translation as an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another”. Larson (1998: 3) stated that “translation is basically a change of form. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of receptor (target) language”. It can be concluded that translation is a process of transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language.

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Catford, 1969:20).

Translation is a process of finding a TL equivalent for a SL utterance (Pinchuck, 1977:38).

#### 2. The Process of Translation

The process of translation can be defined as the activity of translation. The translation process usually is used by a translator as a guide in translating text from the source language into the target language. Nida (1975: 33) states

that the process of translation consists of three steps, analyze texts of source language, transfer, restructuring.

### 3. The Principles of Translation

Nida and Taber (1969: 12-13) proposed some principles of translation, as follows:

### 4. Method of Translation

According to McGuire (1991: 54) states that a translator should have a perfect knowledge of both source language and target language, Razmjou (2004: 3) also states that a good translator is someone who has a comprehensive knowledge of both source and target languages.

A translator makes as possible his work by shifting not only the form but also the meaning of the SL. Machali (2000: 62) classifies the types of translation shift in context of translation procedure. There are five procedures of translation and two of them related to shifting. Those procedures namely: 1) transposition (formal shift), 2) modulation (meaning shift), 3) Adaptation, 4) Contextual equivalence, and 5) textual equivalence.

### 5. Translation Shift

When the form in source language has a new form or different form from target language, it is called shift. According to Catford (1965: 73) states that “shifts are departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the Source Language to the Target Language There are two kinds of translation shifts:

### 6. Linguistic Unit

#### a. English Linguistic Unit

##### 1) Word

In the English language, [words](#) can be considered as the smallest elements that have distinctive meanings. Based on their use and functions, words are categorized into several types or parts of speech. This research will offer definitions and examples for the 8 major parts of speech in English grammar: [noun](#), [pronoun](#), [verb](#), [adverb](#), [adjective](#), [conjunction](#), [preposition](#), and [interjection](#).

##### 2) Phrase

Phrase is a group two or more words that become a simple part of speech (Lingga and Utomo, 2003: 522). Phrase does not contain a subject and verb. There are several types of phrases:

##### 3) Clause

A clause is a part of a sentence with its own subject and verb. There are two main types: independent (main clauses), dependent (subordinate clauses). The first is an independent (main) clause. An

independent clause is a clause that can stand alone. It contains a subject and verb and expresses a complete thought in both context and meaning. In simple sentence there is a subject, verb, and complete thought. The second is a dependent (subordinate) clause. According Rozakies a dependent clause cannot stand alone (Rozakies, 2003: 152). It depends on another clause to make it a complete sentence. A dependent clause starts with a subordinate conjunction. A subordinate conjunction is a word that joins ideas together and shows the relationship between ideas.

#### 4) Sentence

A group of word that expresses a complete idea or thought is called a **sentence**. **There are four sentence types namely: declarative sentences, Imperative sentences, exclamatory sentences, interrogative sentences.**

#### 7. Equivalent in Translation

Equivalent is related concepts in translation. The translators are using to equivalent rather than because equivalent has any theoretical status. Baker (1992: 5) classifies equivalent into 5 categories, those are: equivalent at word level, equivalent above word level, grammatical equivalent, textual equivalent, pragmatic equivalent.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher uses descriptive qualitative study, which employs a descriptive method: collecting, classifying, analyzing data, and drawing conclusion. The object of this research is unit shift in word, phrase, clause, sentence which consists of unit shift in novel *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* and its translation. The writer uses documentations technique to collect the data. The steps of collecting data are: reading both the original and the translations *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* and its translation; making table and finding the unit shift and their translation; collecting all of the unit shift and their translation; writing them down on the papers, and giving codes of the data. Afterward, to verify validity of the data, the researcher uses the triangulation where the data sources are from the novel and informant. The technique analyzing data used in this research is comparing between source language and target language in novel *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* and its translation.

## 3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the researcher finds and analyzes the types of unit shift. This findings focus on the translation strategy especially of unit shift in the source

language and the translation of *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* novel and the translation equivalent of itself.

a. The Types of Unit Shift Found in *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes*

The Types of Unit Shift

No.	Types of the Shift of English Grammatical Units to Indonesian Grammatical Units	
a.	word	phrase
b.	phrase	Word
		sentence
c.	clause	Word
		Phrase
d.	sentence	Word
		Phrase
		Clause

From the datum above, the word *surgeons* and *army* in the source language (SL) is translated into *ahli bedah* and *angkatan darat* in target language (TL). This translation is called unit shift because *surgeons* and *army* are a word as a noun (N), it becomes *ahli bedah* and *angkatan darat* are a phrase as a noun phrase (NP). It happens because a single word *surgeon* in the source language can represent the phrase *ahli bedah* in the target language. Based on its translation, we can conclude that the translation from a single word *surgeon* into the phrase *ahli bedah* is good because there is no lost meaning in the result although a single word in the source language is actually represented as the phrase in the target language.

1) Shift of Phrase to Word

The writer finds 79 or 23,17% from 341 data of phrase translated into word.

SL: One morning *a young girl* called, fashionably dressed, and stayed for half an hour or more.

TL: Ada pula *gadis* berpakaian keren yang muncul pada suatu pagi dan bertamu di apartemen kami selama sekitar setengah jam.

*A young girl* is a phrase, with *a* as pre modifier, *girl* as the head and *young* as the pre modifier also. This phrase, if it is translated literally into Indonesian,

will have *gadis muda* as the equivalent, which is also a phrase. *Gadis* is the equivalent for *girl* and occupies position as the head of the phrase, while *muda* is the equivalent for *young*, and work as modifier.

## 2) Shift of Phrase to Sentence

The writer finds only 2 or 0,59% from 341 data of phrase translated into sentence.

095/ASIS/007/ASIS/015

SL: Don't you see that it gives us an infallible test for *blood stains*.

TL: Dengan reagen ini, kita bisa memastikan apakah sebuah *noda itu berasal dari darah atau bukan*.

The source language text '*...blood stains*' is a phrase, because it consist of *blood* as a modifier and *stains* as a head. While the translation of the target language, *noda itu berasal dari darah atau bukan* is a sentence, the sentence contains of subject (*noda itu*), predicate (*berasal*), and object (*darah atau bukan*). So, the translator changed the unit of phrase in source language to sentence unit in target language. However, changing the unit of the source text in the target text, in this case, does not change the meaning of the context. Both the phrase and the sentence (independent clause) still have the same meaning.

## 3) Shift of Clause to Word

The writer finds only 2 or 0,59% from 341 data of clause translated into word.

033/ASIS/005/ASIS/010

SL: "*That's a strange thing*," remarked my companion;

"you are the second man to-day that has used that expression to me."

TL: "*Aneh*," kata Stamford, "kau orang kedua hari ini yang berkata begitu kepadaku."

The English sentence *that's a strange thing*, the full translation should be *itu adalah sebuah hal aneh*. Here, the translator deletes some words to make the target language still accurate. Although in the process of deletion there is a sentence might be lost and change to word in the target language, the message is same. It is done because the translator wants to the target language shorter and makes a reader understand clearly. The function *that's a strange thing* is, *that* as subject *is* as predicate and *a strange thing* as complement from English text. In Indonesian text there is word *aneh* which get position as adjective.

4) Shift of Clause to Phrase

The writer finds 6 or 1,76% from 341 data of clause translated into phrase.

470/ASIS/015/ASIS/046

SL: *So swiftly was the examination made, that one would hardly have guessed the minuteness with which it was conducted.*

TL: *Begitu cepat pemeriksaannya, sehingga sulit untuk menebak ketelitiannya.*

*So swiftly was the examination made, that one would hardly have guessed the minuteness with which it was conducted* is a sentence comprises of two clauses, *swiftly was the examination made* and *one would hardly have guessed the minuteness with which it was conducted*. The first one is an independent clause, while the second one is a dependent clause. The second clause is mentioned dependent clause because using conjunction 'that'.

*Swiftly was the examination made* is a clause because it has subject (*swiftly*) and predicate (*was*). But the translation of this dependent clause to target language is *begitu cepat pemeriksaannya*, which is a phrase. The word *made* in the source language is omitted or it is not translated. But it is not lost meaning.

5) Shift of Sentence to Word

The writer finds only 2 or 0,59% from 341 data of sentence translated into word.

132/ASIS/007/ASIS/018

SL: *"That's good enough.*

TL: *"Bagus.*

The English sentence above is categorized as unit shift. Shifting occurs in sentence to word. The sentence is categorized as simple sentence, whereas the word is categorized as adjective. The marker of simple sentence is a simple sentence should contain at least one subject and one predicate. In the source language *that's good enough* has the word *that* as the subject and *is* as the predicate. In this case of translation, the translator transfers the source language into *bagus*. Here, *bagus* is classified as adjective word.

6) Shift of Sentence to Phrase

The writer finds 18 or 5,28% from 341 data of sentence translated into phrase.

526/ASIS/016/ASIS/050

SL: *You mark my words, when this case comes to be cleared up you will find that a woman named Rachel has something to do with it.*



TL: *Camkan kata-kataku*, pada saat kasus ini terbongkar, kalian akan menemukan keterlibatan wanita bernama Rachel.

<sup>1</sup>*You mark my words*, <sup>2</sup>*when this case comes to be cleared up you will find* <sup>3</sup>*that a woman named Rachel has something to do with it* is a sentence comprises of three clauses, the first one is independent clause. While, the second and the third one is dependent clause which is combined with the first one using conjunction *when* and *that*.

*You mark my words* is a sentence because it can stand alone. The subject of the sentence is *you*, the predicate of the sentence is *mark*, and the object of the sentence is *my words*. But the translation of this sentence to Indonesian text is *camkan kata-kataku*, which is phrase. The subject *you* in the sentence of English text is omitted or it is not translated. Only *mark my words* is translated into Indonesian noun phrase *camkan kata-kataku*. The noun phrase *camkan kata-kataku* with *camkan* as head and *kata-kataku* as modifier. The phrase functions as the subject in the sentence. So, the shifting happens in the unit sentence into unit phrase. Actually, it cannot change the meaning from the context.

#### 7) Shift of Sentence to Clause

The writer finds only 2 or 0,59% from 341 data of sentence translated into clause.

372/ASIS/013/ASIS/039

SL: If you can come round to the house any time before twelve, *you will find me there*.

TL: Kalau kau sempat, datanglah ke Lauriston Gardens No. 3 sebelum pukul dua belas, *dan kita bisa bertemu*.

The target language text *...dan kita bisa bertemu* is a dependent clause, because it operates in a structure of larger unit. It is connected to the clause before it by the subordinating conjunction '*dan*'. So, structurally this clause is obviously a dependent clause. While the translation of the English text, *...you will find me there* is an independent clause or a sentence, it stands alone and separated from the sentence before it. So the translator changed the unit of sentence in English text to clause unit in Indonesian text. The adding word *and* cannot change the meaning of the context, so it still accurate translation.

#### b. Equivalent of Unit Shift in *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* Novel

In this research finding, the researcher analyzes of the translating of unit shift find in the novel *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes*. The equivalence

translation is divided into two types, namely: equivalence translation and non equivalence translation. The equivalence translation is more focus on target language. The equivalence of translating can occur in the sentence context. Besides, it occurs from the suitability of the language and the meaning from the English text (SL) into Indonesian text (TL). Whereas, non equivalence can occurs when the meaning of target language is unsuitable or different with the source language.

#### Equivalent Translation

The translation from the data can be called equivalent if it shows the real meaning from the source language to the target language without losing the message.

The data analyze belong to equivalent translation are conveyed bellow:

001/ASIS/005/ASIS/007

SL: In the year 1878 I took my degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of London, and proceeded to Netley to go through the course prescribed for *surgeons* in the *army*.

TL: Pada tahun 1878 aku mendapatkan gelar dokter umum dari universitas London, dan melanjutkan ke Netley untuk mengikuti pendidikan *ahli bedah* khusus *Angkatan Darat*.

Based on the data above, the English text belongs to equivalence translation. It is because the message from the source language *surgeons* and *army* are same as *ahli bedah* and *Angkatan Darat*. There is addition in the translation of the target language but it is the same meaning. Even though, the sentence form becomes different, the meaning does not different at all. The data above belong to data number 001. There are two unit shift occur in that sentence. The first one is *surgeons* translated into *ahli bedah*. The second one is *army* translated into *Angkatan Darat*. Both are the unit shift types 'shift of word to phrase'. There is no meaning which is lose. It can be concluded that the data here is equivalent.

#### Discussion

Based on the analysis data of the research findings, the researcher finds 341 data from 931 sentences that consists the unit shift as the data. There are 341 data about unit shift and its types in *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* novel by Satya. All of the data from the novel are analyzed and classified in some classifications in terms of the type of sentence.

There are several strategies in translation, but here the researcher only discussing about unit shift. According to Catford, unit shift is a change of rank,

departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language. Unit shift as a change of rank may happen from word to phrase, phrase to word or phrase to clause. Based on the data source, the researcher finds 8 types of unit shift which occurs from word translated into phrase, phrase translated into word, phrase translated into sentence, clause translated into word, clause translated into phrase, sentence translated into word, sentence translated into phrase, sentence translated into clause.

In 1965 the term “shift” is first applied to the theory of translation by Catford in his work *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Here Catford discusses two types of shift: 1) Shift of level, where a grammatical concept may be conveyed by a lexeme (the French future tense endings are represented in English by the auxiliary verb ‘will’). 2) Category shifts, of which there are four types – structural shifts (in French the definite article is almost always used in conjunction with the noun); class shifts (a shift from one part of speech to another); unit or rank (longer sentences are broken into smaller sentences for ease of translation); selection of non-corresponding terms (such as count nouns).

A translation cannot be separated from accuracy, appropriateness and equivalence in the target language. The equivalence has two branch, namely equivalent translation and non equivalent translation. Equivalence is related concepts in translation. Baker (1992: 5) classifies equivalent into 5 categories, those are; equivalent at word level, equivalent above word level, grammatical equivalent, textual equivalent, pragmatic equivalent. The translation can be classification as equivalent translation if the translation is under stable, natural and suitable in target language. Likewise, there is no omission or deletion of information in the Indonesian translation. So, the readers can accept the messsage of the source language accurately and conveniently. Besides that, the translation can be categorized as non equivalent translation if there is no suitable in its target language and out of the context from the source language. So, the message cannot be accepted. The percentage of the equivalence and non equivalence of the data in the research paper are explain as follows:

#### **Equivalence and Non Equivalence**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Categories of Equivalence</b>	<b>Amount of Data</b>	<b>Percentages</b>
1.	Equivalent Translation	341	100%
2.	Non Equivalent Translation	0	0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>341</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on the research findings, the writer finds, from 341 data there are 341 data or 100% data which belong to equivalent translation. So, it means that translators using unit shift strategy of translation to achieve equivalence between source language and target language. Besides, the translation belongs to good translation because it is majority by equivalent translation. Baker (1992: 20) states that non equivalent translation means that the TL has no equivalence form for source text.

The research findings are different from those previous study, the differences are the object of the research, the type of unit shift, and in the second problem statement. The differences taken from the second previous study that conducted by Selviana. Selviana's research shows that the object of the research is using movie. Besides, the researcher is analyzed in the level of unit shift from morpheme. The results of analysis that the shift in the level of the unit occurs in morpheme morphemes to words like un, dis, im, non, il, -est, -ly, -less, and morphemes to phrases such as the UN ....-Able, in- ... ..- ible, -less, from phrase to phrase clauses and phrases to words, sentences of sentences into phrases and sentences to the clause, the word of words into phrases, clauses from clause to clause into words and phrases. Moreover, the last differences get position in the problem statement, Selviana's research only has one problem statement, that is in the unit shift of translation strategy.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, the writer draws the following conclusions. These conclusions answer the question in the problem statements of this research.

- a. From 341 data, there are 8 types of unit shift find in *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes* Novel and its translation, namely 1) word translated into phrase, 2) phrase translated into word, 3) phrase translated into sentence, 4) clause translated into word, 5) clause translated into phrase, 6) sentence translated into word, 7) sentence translated into phrase, 8) sentence translated into clause. .
- b. The equivalence of translation type of unit shift can be divided into two, namely equivalence translation and non equivalence translation.
  - a. The translation is mentioned equivalent if the meaning of SL is suitable with TL, and taken into account non equivalent if the meaning and information is added or deleted.
  - b. From 341 data of unit shift in the novel *A Study in Scarlet Sherlock Holmes*, there are 341 data of equivalent translation and there is no datum that is including as non equivalent translation. So, the data are majority by equivalent translation.

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